Thelocarpon fimicola Fink sp. nov.

Superficial thallus absent, or not readily distinguishable from the layer of algae growing over the surface of the substratum; apothecia minute and spheroidal, 0.05 to 0.15 mm. in diameter, pale within and surrounded by a thin thalloid veil; asci at first cylindrical, but becoming variously ventricose as the spores mature, most commonly distended toward the center and tapering toward both ends; paraphyses inconspicuous and disappearing as the fruit matures; spores one-celled, minute, hyaline, spheroidal to oblong, 2 to 4 by 1.5 to 2 mic., very numerous in each ascus.

Growing with algae on cow dung, in a damp wood, near Conway, Rockcastle County, Kentucky. The algae which were growing on the substratum gave it a coloration which could be detected from a standing position, but there is little evidence of the presence of algae in the dried specimens.

BRUCE FINK

ANOTHER GREEN-SPORED GENUS OF GILL-FUNGI

While working over specimens of *Pilosace* for the article on dark-spored agarics, published earlier in this number, I discovered some interesting things which did not properly belong under that title, so I have set them apart here.

Chlorophyllum Mass., based on the plant known as *Lepiota Morgani,* was published in 1898 and discussed in N. Am. Flora **10**: 64. 1914. It differs from *Lepiota* in having green spores.

Chloroneuron Murrill, based on the tropical American species, *Neurophyllum viride* Pat., was published in Mycologia **3**: 25. 1911 and discussed in N. Am. Flora **9**: 172. 1910. The spores are green and the lamellae fold-like, as in *Chanterel.*

In the new genus here described the spores are green and the lamellae adnate or adnexed, as in *Hypholoma* or *Psathyra. Schulzeria* Bres. is a "*Lepiota* without an annulus," having free gills and hyaline spores. Massee's *S. Eyrei,* however, has green spores and an appendiculate veil, with free gills.

Chlorosperma gen. nov.

Hymenophore putrescent, solitary to subcespitose; pileus fleshy,

glabrous or finely floccose; lamellae adnate or adnexed, often seceding at an early stage so as to appear free; spores smooth, green; stipe central, cartilaginous; veil, if present, not forming an annulus.

The type of this genus is *Agaricus olivaesporus* Ellis & Ev., described below.

Chlorosperma olivaespora (Ellis & Ev.) comb. nov.

Agaricus eximius Peck, Ann. Rep. N. Y. State Mus. **24**: 70. 1872; not *A. eximius* C. P. Laest. Lapp. Torn. 1860.
Agaricus olivaesporus Ellis & Ev. Jour. Myc. **5**: 27. 1889.
Hypholoma vinosum Kauffm. Agar. Mich. 1: 261. 1918.
Pilosace Peckii House, Bull. N. Y. State Mus. 205–206: 39. 1919.

Pileus thin, fleshy, fragile, convex or campanulate to expanded, subumbonate, solitary to subcespitose, 1–2 cm. broad; surface smooth or obscurely rugulose, pulverulent-floccose, becoming nearly glabrous, dark-brick-colored when moist, purplish-umber when dry, at length dark-sooty-brown; margin appendiculate at first with pale fragments of the veil; context thin, dingy-white, fragile, with very sweet odor and taste; lamellae adnate, seceding, crowded, rather broad, rounded behind, nearly plane to ventricose, entire on the edges, purplish-violet or purplish-brown to chestnut-brown, becoming lighter when dry and more or less tinged with brick-red; spores ellipsoid, smooth, olive-brown when fresh, umber-brown on drying, olivaceous under the microscope, about 5 x 3 μ; cystidia none; stipe slender, equal, colored and clothed like the pileus, cartilaginous, fistulose, rather brittle, exuding a slight purplish juice when broken, 2–4 cm. long, 1–2 mm. thick.

TYPE LOCALITY: Newfield, New Jersey.

HABITAT: On much-decayed wood, stumps, or logs in mixed woods, or among moss in swamps.

DISTRIBUTION: Rare in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

ILLUSTRATION: Hard, Mushr. *f. 259*.

EXSICCATI: Ellis & Ev. N. Am. Fungi *2009*.

Peck's type specimens were collected on old stumps in woods at Greig, New York, in August, 1870. The sheet containing these has others from Old Forge, Indian Lake, and Felt House, with a drawing in color. Peck describes the gills as reddish, and later

applies this term to the spores, which was probably an error on his part. Because of this some have claimed that the species should be transferred to *Pluteus*. Hard says that he found the plant on three different occasions in Haynes' Hollow growing on old stumps and decayed logs. His figure is from a photograph of some of his plants taken by Kellerman and his description from Peck, no reference being made to the color of the spores.

Ellis found his plants among moss in swamps at Newfield, New Jersey, in sufficient quantity for distribution. An original packet in his herbarium is marked "July 30, 1887. Spores ellipsoid, 3.5–4 x 2 μ, olive-brown." In his description, he says the green shade is very distinct. He agrees with Peck in calling the lamellae "free."

Kauffman's specimens, some of which I saw at Albany, came from Bay View, New Richmond, Michigan, on much-decayed wood or logs in mixed woods. According to him the lamellae are adnate at first, then seceding; and the spores purplish-brown in mass, pale under the microscope. I find them to be identical with those from specimens collected by Peck and Ellis. Mrs. Delafield got a cluster of three hymenophores at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, last July and made a colored sketch of it. She found the "lamellae free or slightly adnate, separating readily from the stipe; odor very sweet, taste sweet."

The differences in the color of the spores recorded above are doubtless due to observations made on fresh and dried spores in mass by reflected light and under a microscope by transmitted light varying in intensity.

W. A. MURRILL